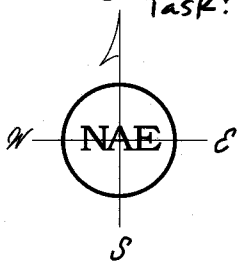
M/057/0002
cc: Lynn
Task: 4419

NORTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION, INC.

MINERAL EXPLORATION SERVICES



October 4, 2011

Mr. Paul Baker
Environmental Manager
Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining
P O Box 145801
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

Dear Paul:

At our meeting of September 27, 2011 we discussed the consolidation of data relating to Great Salt Lake Minerals Large Mine Permit. At that meeting you requested slight revisions of pages 3 and 5.

At the directions of Mr. Joe Havasi, Natural Resource Manager of Compass Minerals, we are providing you with the revised pages. Please contact us if you have any questions regarding the Mine Permit Consolidation.

Sincerely,

O. Jay Gatten

OJG/la

Enclosures (2)

cc: Correspondence (no encls.)
Joe Havasi (w/encls.)
Project (w/encls.)

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reclamation plan was submitted to DOGM by GLSM&CC. This letter documented the variance approval that the Strong's Knob borrow pit would not be recontoured, topsoiled or reseeded.

(Documentation included in Appendix 2)

In 1998 the Harris Chemical Group (dba as GSLM&CC) merged with IMC Global, Inc., and the name of the company was changed to IMC Kalium Ogden Corporation. In 2001 IMC Global, Inc. then sold its salt holdings including the Ogden operation to Apollo Management, LP. This business entity is now known as Compass Minerals Group. This group in turn renamed the operation Great Salt Lake Minerals Corporation (GSL). In 2002 GSL requested that the permit name be changed from Little Mountain to Great Salt Lake Minerals Corporation (GSL) to allow for a more recognizable name in the market place.

On February 9, 1998 GSL filed a NOI to Revise Mining Operations at the site. This amendment was filed to allow GSL to construct a dredged intake canal on the west side of the Lake feeding the #1 west pond pump stations. This canal would be 10 to 30 feet wide and 18,750 feet long. Also included in the application was GSL's intention to construct a barrier dike which is about 17 miles long and would be located north of Strong's Point. The purpose of the dike would be to prevent surface runoff from entering the evaporation ponds.

(Documentation included in Appendix 3).

On May 14, 2004 GSL filed a NOI to Revise Mining Operations for activity planned on the west side of the lake near Strong's Point. The work involved the establishment for the relocation of several pump stations, a living quarters, and dike through the southeast portion of a permitted facility already established there (112 pond). This dike would essentially divide pond 112 and establish ponds 112 &113.

(Documentation included in Appendix 4).

On September 16, 2004 GSL applied to DOGM to add solar pond 1B to their permitted operations area. This pond was located on the east side of Promontory Point and due east of Pond 1A and of the Bear River Channel. The pond construction was located on the lake bed therefore will have no reclamation liability except the allowance for dike breaching upon closure. (On October 8, 2004 DOGM gave formal approval of this permit revision.)

(Documentation included in Appendix 5).

At the present time the solar pond complex consists of: pumping stations, pipelines, flumes, timber bridges, canals, the Behren's trench (~21 miles), the intake canal (~3.5 miles), and diked ponds to transfer and process brines. The ponds area contained in the 1977 permit application encompassed 17,000 acres which has since been expanded to ~47,215 acres ~~to date~~. The pond dikes are constructed with borrowed materials from fee-owned and leased borrow pits, ~~Lease ML50730-MP~~ and imported gravel materials. The roads and dikes are

The existing terrain in the solar ponds was not disturbed with exception of borrow ditches adjacent to the dikes. Approximately 95 percent of the area covered by ponds was undisturbed during the construction of the ponds. Also before construction of the dikes, the pond areas were mud flats with essentially no vegetation present. Depending on the level of the lake, more or less of these ponds areas was inundated by the lake. The minerals precipitated on the mud flat during evaporation will be redissolved with water to expose the undisturbed pond floor upon closure. This is done routinely to dispose of large volumes of salt precipitated in the ponds which cannot be sold economically as required under the lease agreement.

Upon closure the lease agreement with the State of Utah provides that the lessee will remove all personal property, equipment, machinery, buildings and tools from the land. A total of 20 pump stations associated with the west ponds would be removed, the West Desert pond main dike will be breached every mile and the West Desert access road crossing 1¼ miles of State lease will be breached every ½ mile. All borrow pits would be regraded to 45 degree slopes, if necessary, and those portions containing sufficient growth medium would be revegetated.

The Weber County Commission has deemed that the process plant is situated within an existing industrial park and therefore could have a post-mine use for that purpose. Therefore the plant site does not reflect a liability and is not included in the reclamation bond calculations. A total of six borrow pits totaling 185.8 acres have been used during the life of this operation. Upon closure some portions of these areas will be regraded, if necessary, and revegetated, (where sufficient growth medium exists, no soils will be imported). The Bear River pond dikes may be left in place if the Utah Wildlife Management Group should decide to utilize these ponds as wildlife habitat. If this Group should decide not to accept these areas then the dikes will receive the same approved reclamation treatment as the rest of the site.